

## WOULD OPEN TRAILS IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Climbers and Other Mountain  
Experts Take Steps to  
Form New Club.

THIRTY ATTEND MEETING

Cooperation With Other Or-  
ganizations Is Expected to  
Aid Movement.

A group of thirty men, mountain  
climbers, hikers and forestry authorities,  
met last night on the twelfth floor,  
termed the Log Cabin, of the Abercombie  
& Fitch Company Building, Forty-  
fifth street and Madison avenue, to form  
the Adirondack Mountain Club.

Messie C. Dobson, secretary of the  
New York State Association of Real  
Estate Boards, who originated the idea  
of the club, opened the meeting with a  
brief outline of its purposes. He said the  
ultimate object would be to open through-  
out the entire mountain ridge  
and to establish shelter camps at various  
points.

He explained that the clubs will be  
formed along the same lines as the Ap-  
palachian and Green Mountain clubs,  
both of which have been in existence for  
many years. He expressed the hope that  
the organization of the Adirondack Club  
would be completed sufficiently by next  
spring to enable it to start then its  
work of opening trails that will eventu-  
ally be thrown into one great route  
through the mountain chain.

Mr. Dobson and W. G. Howart, As-  
sistant Superintendent of the New York  
State Bureau of Forestry, were made a  
committee of two to form a steering  
committee of not more than twenty-five  
men to elect officers, raise funds and  
effect a general organization.

Among those present were Warren W.  
Bullock, prominent in forestry; Dr.  
Hugh P. Baker, formerly dean of the  
New York State College of Forestry;  
Pierre MacDonald, a nature photo-  
grapher; Henry I. Baldwin, member of  
Yale University Forestry School; Ben-  
jamin F. Seaber, member of the Ameri-  
can Alpine Club; J. A. Allis, member of  
the Green Mountain and Appalachian  
clubs; Mortimer Bishop, secretary of the  
Fresh Air Club; George Meade, member  
of the Green Mountain Club, and H. W.  
Hicks, secretary of the Adirondack  
Trail and Camp Club, who offered the  
cooperation of that society.

## ELECTRICAL LABOR UNION HAD A GOLD MINE IN DUES

Continued from First Page.

painfully into the hearing room and  
took a seat facing the witness.

"Is that Mrs. Smith?" asked Mr. Un-  
termeyer.

"I would not know for sure," replied  
Hogan. "I have not seen the lady in  
years."

"Got Her Husband's Benefit."

"But you do know that she got none  
of her husband's death benefit, don't  
you?"

"Yes, I know that."

"And you know you got it, don't  
you?"

"Yes."

"Smith did not leave a will, did he?"  
continued Mr. Untermeyer.

"He did," replied the witness; "he  
left a beneficiary card."

"Did you ever offer the will to be  
probated in any court?"

"No, I did not."

"Don't you know that you cannot get  
away with a man's estate in that fashion?"

The witness began to explain that he  
did not know, and added that he thought  
he could produce a will that had been  
drawn in the office of William D. Mc-  
Nulty, counsel for the union, who was  
in the habit of drawing such instru-  
ments, the witness said, for members.

Mr. McNulty, who was present at the  
hearing, said that he thought there was  
such a will in his office and that he  
would try to produce it.

Hogan was temporarily excused from  
the stand while Mrs. Smith, the widow,  
was asked to tell of the circumstances  
of her husband's death. She had visited  
him in the hospital, she said, about a  
week before he died. They had been  
married twenty years and had no chil-  
dren, although Smith had a son by a  
previous marriage.

"Did your husband tell you of his  
affairs?" Mr. Untermeyer asked.

"Well," replied the witness, "he said  
he was going to die, that he could not be  
cured, and he said: 'Will you see me  
buried?' I said 'Yes,' and asked him,  
'What about the union?'"

"He said: 'Well, my cards are in my  
coat. All you'll have to do will be to  
present them to the union and you'll get  
what's coming.'"

Mrs. Smith then told how the son,  
John Smith, had got the cards, that she  
had arranged for an undertaker and  
that Hogan had paid the funeral ex-  
penses. "And he paid it with a smile,"  
she added.

"How about the \$1,000 benefit?" Mr.  
Untermeyer asked.

"I didn't bother about that," the widow  
said.

"You mean you never heard about it?"

"Well," she explained, "my old man

was a man that drank a little and some-  
times he said, 'You'll be rich when I  
die.' But that was all there was to it."

"You were never told there was a  
death benefit, were you?"

"Yes, he said there was a death ben-  
efit, but he never told me what."

"You didn't know your husband was  
entitled to a thousand dollars?"

"No sir."

"You need this money, don't you?"

"I certainly do. I am living on my  
son-in-law, and my daughter has died  
since."

Collects Helper's Benefit.

Hogan admitted that he had also  
collected the death benefit of Frank  
Tulley, who had been one of his helpers,  
and who, he said, had died "without  
leaving a relative in the world."

"Is Mrs. Seymour here?" asked Mr.  
Untermeyer.

A stout, middle aged woman rose to  
her feet and later took the witness  
stand. She said she was an aunt of the  
man Tulley and that in addition he had  
left one nephew and four nieces. In  
reply to a question by Mr. Untermeyer  
the woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Mary  
Seymour of 230 West Forty-third street,  
said she had understood some money  
had been coming to her nephew, but  
that he had died before it came. She  
had been very good to him. Attorney  
McNulty interrupted to say that this  
will had been probated.

Hogan also admitted having been the  
beneficiary of one Martin Quinlan, who  
died in St. Joseph's Hospital on Septem-  
ber 5, 1915, and that on September 22  
of the following year he accepted a  
check for \$1,000 representing Quinlan's  
death benefit and deposited it in Bloom-  
ingdale Brothers' bank, where he had  
never had an account before. This  
money was conveyed to him, the witness  
said, by a "will," but Attorney McNulty  
could not say that he had ever drawn  
or seen such an instrument.

Mr. Untermeyer then questioned the  
witness as to his reasons for having the  
checks for the death benefit paid to him  
made out to himself as "custodian," and  
so endorsed.

"I can't tell you just why at this  
time," the witness replied after being  
pressed at some length. "I thought as  
I always thought if there ever was a  
claim for it—it could be shown that  
I got it illegally, that whoever had a  
right to it would get it."

"I see," observed Mr. Untermeyer, "you  
thought you would keep it until some-  
body came along and took it away from  
you, and if they took it away from you  
you would give it up."

The fourth member of the organiza-  
tion in whose death benefit Hogan ad-  
mitted he shared was Edward J. Gib-  
bons, who died at Quiville. Hogan ex-  
plained that Gibbons left a "regular  
will," that he paid the amount due to  
a woman beneficiary and shared the bal-

ance with a man named Tieben. This  
will, he said, had been probated.

In addition to his account with  
Bloomington Brothers Hogan admitted  
that he had accounts in the Irving Na-  
tional, the Atlantic National and in a  
bank on Madison square. He thought  
it was the Madison Square Bank and the  
institution was not identified further.

Previously Hogan had testified that  
he received a salary of \$75 a week as  
financial secretary of Local No. 3 and  
\$1,000 a year as treasurer of the na-  
tional organization. He has no other in-  
come, he said; is the father of five chil-  
dren, owns a home worth about \$11,000  
in Mount Vernon, never deposits his pay  
checks, but keeps large balances in his  
own name in several banks.

"How do you account for the fact,"  
Mr. Untermeyer demanded, "that with a  
salary such as yours, with a large fam-  
ily and no other business you found  
yourself spending \$10,000 or \$11,000 in  
cash, depositing about \$11,000 a year  
and cashing checks besides?"

The witness declared that some of the  
money in one of his accounts, that in  
the Atlantic National, belonged to the  
international organization, but was un-  
able, he said, without reference to his  
records to say what transactions record-  
ed there were in behalf of the interna-  
tional union. He explained that some of  
the money represented in his balances  
belonged to his wife.

The tax bookkeeping methods which  
made possible the unrecorded receipt of  
large sums of money by the local or  
international organization for non-  
union electricians were testified to by  
Alfred H. Buhl, a public but not a cer-  
tified accountant of 11 Broadway. Buhl  
had been engaged by the organization to  
audit Hogan's books, and for the last  
fifteen years said he had been giving  
the organization a clean bill of health,  
although the records of cash received  
and the permits issued were kept in such  
a way that he admitted a proper check  
was impossible.

"I was fooled," he told the committee,  
"because I did not have the information  
you have. I am sorry, and I won't do it  
again."

He admitted that the receipt  
books for money paid for working per-  
mits were frequently rebound before  
they were sent to his office for audit  
and that there was no way of telling  
how many might be missing.

Finds \$20,000 Unaccounted For.

In thirteen of these books sent to Buhl  
after the Lockwood committee began to  
delve into the organization's affairs the  
accountant said he found \$20,000 un-  
accounted for. The same method appears  
to have prevailed in the audit of the  
book of disbursement.

What Mr. Untermeyer regarded as  
further proof of the policy of the organ-  
ization in keeping its regular mem-  
bership down while certain officials reap  
golden harvest through the collec-  
tion of permit fees because "the books a  
full" was given in the testimony of  
William Rochester, an electrical work-  
er of 3756 Park avenue, The Bronx.

Rochester said he had been a mem-  
ber of Local No. 3 from 1907 to 1915, when  
he went to work in a munition plant in  
Pennsylvania. There, he said, he en-  
countered some German spies in the per-

sons of fellow workmen, members of the  
organization, who offered him \$200 for  
photographs of the plant, which later  
was blown up. He reported the matter  
to Government officials and the work-  
men were arrested, but discharged.

When he returned to New York he  
was on a job on the West Side in July,  
1916, he said, when he was approached  
by a delegate who told him he had been  
suspended from the union for thirty  
years and fined \$1,500. Since then, he  
said, he had either to work for non-  
union contractors at small wages or pay  
\$2.50 a week for a working permit.

Raymond McCool, formerly an electri-  
cian at the Hotel Astor, said he had  
been trying unsuccessfully to get into  
the union and had been forced to pay  
\$110 for the privilege of working nine  
months in 1918.

Similar testimony was given by  
Thomas D. Naughton, formerly a mem-  
ber and who later organized a rival,  
independent union. Naughton estimated  
that the number of electrical workers  
in New York in 1918 was at least 20,000,  
and that all but 3,800 of these, repre-  
sented the membership of No. 3, were  
paying tribute to Hogan and his asso-  
ciates for the privilege of working.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

The last of the two grand juries em-  
paneled by Justice McAvoy in the Su-  
preme Court a year ago to act on dis-  
closures made before the Lockwood  
Committee was discharged by him yes-  
terday. Francis H. Cabot, a cotton mer-  
chant of 63 West street, was the fore-  
man. The jury indicted several scores  
of defendants, and Justice McAvoy yes-  
terday said they deserved the thanks  
of the community. Every man indicted  
by the jury either pleaded guilty or was  
convicted. The last of the defendants to  
plead were members of the Marble In-  
dustry Employers' Association, whose  
cases were disposed of last week.

MRS. HOPPING SUES HUSBAND.

Charges Cruelty and Neglect and  
Asks Separation.

Allen T. Hopping, a lawyer of this  
city, was sued in the Supreme Court  
yesterday for separation by his wife,  
who bases her suit on alleged acts of  
cruelty and neglect.

Her principal allegations bring in the  
name of their daughter, who is 12 years  
old and in whose presence, Mrs. Hopping  
declares, her husband used abusive and  
improper language. She declares that he  
out short her credit with stores and  
practically never went out for dinner,  
spending most of his leisure time with  
men associates at the Union League and  
Columbia University clubs.

COUPLE IN ORCHESTRA;  
WIFE GETS A DIVORCE

Dirk Gooljes Living With An  
Other Woman, She Charged.

Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Su-  
preme Court granted a divorce in White  
Plains yesterday to Mrs. Alida J.  
Gooljes, a pianist, who was married to  
Dirk Gooljes, a violinist, in Amsterdam,  
Holland, several years ago. Both are  
employed in the orchestra of the Grama-  
tan Hotel in Bronxville, and their pres-  
ence in court together, chatting and ap-  
parently very friendly, prompted Justice  
Tompkins to remark:

"This is one of the most unusual cases  
I have ever heard of. This husband and  
wife appear to be friendly and are  
sitting together here in the courtroom,  
but I guess it is all right and I will  
grant the decree."

Mrs. Gooljes produced evidence to  
substantiate her charge that her hus-  
band had been living with a woman for  
a year and a half in an apartment on  
University avenue. Gooljes went on the  
witness stand and said he would not de-  
fend the case.

"My husband left me," said Mrs.  
Gooljes. "He didn't love me any more  
and had another girl. I have brought  
suit for damages against this other  
woman."

Justice Tompkins granted Mrs. Gooljes  
\$20 a week alimony. She said she would  
continue to play in the same orchestra  
with her husband and that they would  
continue to be friends.

MURPHY ANNULMENT  
TRIAL IS ADJOURNED

First Wife Does Not Recognize  
Reno Divorce.

Adjournment to December 14 was  
taken yesterday in the Supreme Court  
of the trial of the action of Edward  
Mallet-Prevost Murphy, who is suing  
for an annulment of his marriage to  
Miss Gertrude Slickle in 1914.

Murphy is vice-president of the  
Finance and Trading Corporation of 52  
Broadway. He lived with his wife about  
a year and then obtained a divorce in  
Reno and married again, his second wife  
being Mrs. Sydney Price Johnson. After  
his second marriage he was informed that  
his first wife did not recognize his  
Reno divorce, and he began the present  
action against her.



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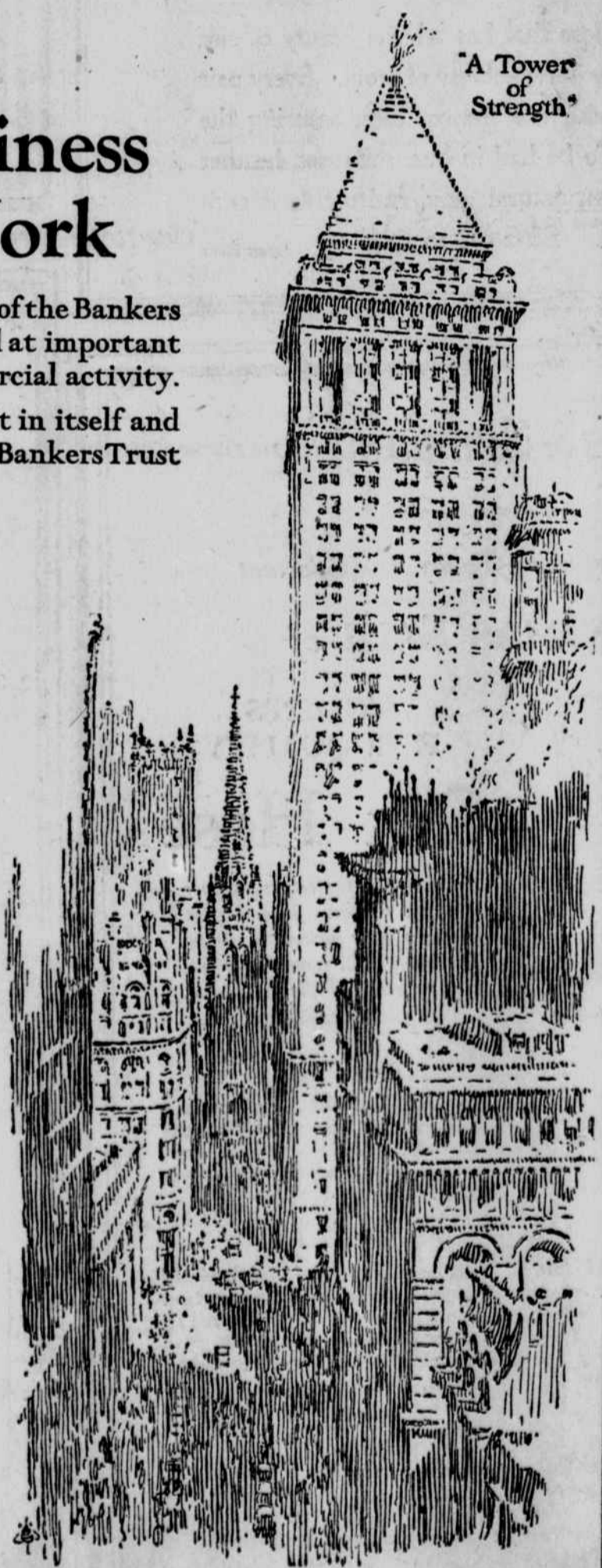
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